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SOURCE Radio, No 12, 1949.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET RADIO ENGINEERING

A. L. Mints, Corresponding Member
 Academy of Sciences USSR
 Stalin Prize Laureate

Even before the end of World War II, a January 1945 decree of the Soviet government contained important instructions from Stalin on methods of developing radio in the postwar period on the basis of modern radio-engineering achievements.

The Law of the Postwar Five-Year Plan gives details of an enormous program of work on restoring and developing radio communications and radio broadcasting in the USSR. The plan provides for the construction of 55 telegraph-telephone radio transmitters and 28 broadcasting stations. Four million new wired radio (loudspeaker) points are to be established during the Five-Year Plan. By 1950, the total radio-receiving network of the country should have increased by 75 percent as compared with the prewar figure. The radio industry of the USSR will produce several million radio receivers during the Five-Year Plan.

Television, the latest branch of radio engineering, is receiving considerable attention. The Plan calls for the re-equipment of Moscow Television Center and the building of new television centers in Leningrad, Kiev, and Sverdlovsk.

The tasks of the Five-Year Plan have been successfully realized. During the 4 years of the postwar Five Year Plan, dozens of new communications and broadcasting stations and thousands of wired radio points have been built in various cities of the USSR.

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The prewar level of total power of the equipment, volume of operations of broadcasting stations, and number of radio points in the country has already been exceeded. In 1948 - 1949 on the initiative of Moscow Bolsheviks, a nation-wide movement began for mass radiofication of the collective-farm villages. Thousands of kolkhozes have already been radiofied and hundreds of thousands of new radio points have been installed. In Moscow Oblast alone, over 4,000 kolkhozes will be radiofied by the end of 1950 and 250,000 radio points will have been installed in the villages.

The Soviet radio industry, which has become one of the leading branches of Socialist industry, has mastered and produced in the postwar period many different types of radio apparatus and radio receivers. The production of television apparatus has been mastered. At the Moscow and Leningrad Television Centers, successful experiments have been carried out in outdoor broadcasts from squares and sports stadiums.

Hundreds of Soviet scientists, designers, planners, and industrial workers are advancing USSR radio engineering. Many scientists and engineers have been awarded Stalin prizes for producing new types of radio stations and radio apparatus, radio towers, and antennas. Instead of the one radio laboratory which was built during the Civil War, the Soviet Union now has a large number of scientific-research institutes, and higher and intermediate radio engineering educational institutions. Soviet scientists and engineers occupy a leading place in the general development of modern radio engineering.

The Soviet Union is not only the birthplace of radio, but also the country of continuous radio progress. Soviet radio specialists are striving not only to reach but to surpass in the near future the achievements of science abroad.

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